

Russian Rule Strengthened At Moscow

Kerensky Says Political Groups Now Desire to Agree

Declares Citizens Have Had a Voice

Disorganization of Railways and Army Pictured at Conference

MOSCOW, Aug. 29.—Strengthening of the Provisional Government of Russia was clearly shown at today's sitting of the National Conference. Premier Kerensky, in his speech closing the conference, said that although the different political groups had criticized the Provisional Government they had shown clearly a desire to arrive at an agreement.

"The Provisional Government," declared the Premier, "will stand on guard over the revolution. It will suffer no counter-revolutionary attempts, whatever be their source, for the Provisional Government is the incarnated will of the whole Russian people. It does not regret having convoked the conference at Moscow, which, although it has not yielded practical results, has allowed all Russian citizens to say frankly what they think necessary for the state."

Premier Kerensky then spoke of the services rendered to the country by the revolutionary democracy, which, he said, took power at a terrible moment in the life of the state.

"Whoever endeavors to wrest their conquests from the people," he concluded, "will never succeed, for they have now become public property."

Railway Crisis Described

Railway representatives, including M. Froloff, of the Engineers' Alliance, reported to the conference that there existed a state of utter disorganization of transportation which, unless improved, would cease completely by November. The representatives gave warning that the consequences would be terrible, both at home and on the front, and that the army might turn on the country and commit unexampled excesses.

The extreme demands of the railway workers, the speakers said, played an important part in this disorganization. They called on all those engaged in transport services to sacrifice personal interests for those of the country.

M. Grusenber, speaking as the representative of the Jews, said that they loved their country, notwithstanding their unpopularity under the Provisional Government, and had contributed greatly to the emancipation of the people and the defense against the enemy.

Representatives of Ukraine and of Western or White Russia said the people were ready to make any sacrifice for the good of the country.

The spokesman for the Letts declared Courland would never belong to Germany. Delegates representing the Mussulman Alliance said all Mussulman citizens of Russia fully supported the Provisional Government.

Problem of Saving Army

General Grouzloff, former military governor of Moscow, told the delegates the chief problem was to save Russia from the enemy, and that to this end it was necessary to reestablish army discipline by eliminating politics, strengthening the authority of the leaders, limiting the power of soldiers' committees to economic food questions, giving the commander in chief opportunity to exercise unreserved authority.

General Alexieff recounted the history of the Russian military setbacks and their causes. He drew contrasts between the army and the old régime poorly equipped with mechanical resources but strong in warlike spirit, and the present army, well supplied with food and arms, but completely demoralized and disorganized.

The general maintained that after publication by the government of the

declaration of the rights of soldiers all respect toward leaders disappeared, the officers becoming veritable martyrs and having to pay very dearly for the offense of August 1 and the subsequent retreat.

Officers Became Martyrs

The general cited remarkable illustrations of this. On one occasion, he said, when an attack was being launched, the force which advanced was made up of twenty-eight officers, twenty non-commissioned officers and two soldiers. All the others looked on coldly while these heroes perished.

The general declared it would be impossible to carry on the war to a victorious conclusion unless the strongest possible efforts were made by the Provisional Government and by the troops themselves to reanimate and regenerate the army.

After Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya, the "Grandmother of the Revolution," had appealed to the government to help the army conquer the enemy, Prince Peter Kropotkin, who was not on the list of speakers, was heard on the request of the whole conference.

He called upon all Russians to prevent the fatal eventuality of a German victory, and expressed the hope that Russia would not be proclaimed a federative republic.

This sentiment, submitted to the conference for the first time, evoked a long continuous ovation in honor of Prince Kropotkin.

Other speakers against a separate peace were loudly applauded.

Kerensky Stemming Rise of Elemental Forces in Russia

By Isaac Don Levine

THE extraordinary national council now in session in Moscow is Kerensky's last effort to save Russia for socialism. Kerensky, the moderate Socialist, saw a month ago, during the debacle at the front, the rise of a mighty counter-revolutionary tide. He saw it sweep away all the accomplishments of Russian socialism, and he resolved to stem this elemental force by directing it into a clear-shape channel.

The Moscow council is the channel for the expression of the mighty national spirit aroused by the military disasters caused by the Maximalists and pro-German agents. At the same time, it is the only organ in Russia today able to control that elemental patriotism which it represents. It is a conservative body, and it was called to life by Kerensky when he observed that the radical Council of Workers and Soldiers was being destroyed by invisible forces. He sought to give form to the latter elements by creating the Moscow council, and he succeeded.

To-day Russia is sharply divided. The proletariat and the bourgeoisie face each other. Each of them stands for definite things.

The Council of Workers and Soldiers sees and knows its enemy. A month ago it was threatened by ignominious extinction. To-day it can bargain with its opponent, fight it and negotiate with it.

The Petrograd council has long said its word. The turn is now for the Moscow council. The former represents internationalism. The second represents Socialism. The former stands for democracy only. The latter symbolizes theoretical experiments in politics and economics; the latter embodies practical experience and well tried methods.

What the Petrograd council stands for it has for nearly six months endeavored to apply and enact in Russia. What the Moscow council represents it is now endeavoring to speak out plainly and unmistakably, the Moscow council is a challenge to doctrinaire government. It is a challenge to Socialistic experiments, to Utopian military organization, to revolutionary economic laws, to inexperienced diplomacy, to premature social reform.

The Moscow council may dissolve, but it cannot die. It will come back again in another form. It comprises the consolidated business experience of the nation. It is genuinely patriotic. It is increasing its popularity following the Russian Revolution.

It appeals to the primitive loyalty of the masses. It appeals to the religious instincts of the semi-civilized moujik. Industry and commerce are on its side.

It is a force to be reckoned with in the future. Kerensky knows it. He knows that only immediate peace or a great military victory can save Russia's socialistic government and its accomplishments. He knows that the Petrograd council is doomed if it sticks to its internationalism. The Petrograd council knows it, too. So Kerensky and the revolutionary Council of Workers and Soldiers, to save the socialistic régime, are willing to meet half way the Moscow body.

But is such a compromise possible? What will be the demands of the bourgeoisie? Will it be possible for the proletariat to meet them without repudiating itself? The Moscow council has not formulated its concrete demands yet. When this is done the world will know if Kerensky, who has himself outgrown the limits of his party, would be able to save Russian Socialism from the counter-revolutionary sweep.

Railroad Equipment

Is Sent to Russia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Locomotives and freight cars in substantial numbers are being sent to Russia. That there will be a constant flow of rolling stock for Russia's railroads until they are made efficient, was learned today.

Russia hopes to have her railway lines in excellent operating condition by next spring, officials declared. The next spring is regarded by Russian here as more serious than the military. It exerts, they say, a tremendous influence upon both the political and military situations.

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PETROGRAD, Aug. 29.—General Soukhomlinoff, former Minister of War, scarcely gave any thought to the conduct of the war, General A. F. Vernad, former Assistant Minister of War, declared yesterday at the trial of General Soukhomlinoff for high treason.

The War Minister, General Vernad, said, said no need to the equipment of the army and gave no contracts to the war. General Vernad succeeded shells. General Vernad temporarily as Minister of War.

German Press Attacks

Kerensky and Conference

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The newspapers denounce as wholly false the reference made by Premier Kerensky, in addressing the Moscow conference, to a recent offer of a separate peace. Nothing is known of such a move in any official quarter here.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 29.—The semi-official "Nieuwdeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says:

"Premier Kerensky falsely attributed to us without proof efforts toward and against a separate peace. What Germany can do to pave the way to peace already has been done, but from Russia, where the peace movement originated, the echo came back, dictated by Lloyd George, Poincaré and President Wilson, destroying all the efforts of the Russian democracy."

"It is reported, moreover, that the revolutionary Russian government again is fixing its mind on the possession of Constantinople."

The "Cologne Gazette" describes the conference as the "Comedy of Moscow," adding that it is intended to excite the Russian people to further mad sacrifices. The "Kreuz Zeitung" says: "Premier Kerensky's speech proves that the Russian government is acting automatically. The Russian peasant has to bleed at the government's command, without knowing the govern-

The Great War---1125th Day

Great Storm Retards Armies On West Front

British Make Slight Advance Southeast of Langemarck

Cannonade at Verdun

Germans May Attempt to Retake Hill 304 When Weather Clears

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Fighting activity in France and Belgium last night and to-day was limited to minor operations by the continuing storm which holds the entire West front in its grip.

In the Ypres salient there were clashes which, according to the British War Office, resulted in a slight extension of the new British positions southeast of Langemarck, while Berlin insisted that the German line as it existed on Sunday was restored. At Verdun a violent cannonade between Avocourt Wood and Hill 304 seems to presage a German attempt to reconquer the latter stronghold as soon as the weather clears. Paris announces that the prisoners taken in the Beaumont sector now number 1,469, bringing the total number of Germans recently captured at Verdun to 9,547.

General Haig declares that last night a small German force, which was still holding out immediately in front of the newly won strip of territory, on the St. Julien-Poelcapelle road, northeast of Ypres, was repulsed and occupied by a sudden push. Berlin asserts that the British were driven out of the indentation in the German line which they made in Monday afternoon's attack. The German War Office has never identified this loss except to place it northeast of Frezenberg, which is well within the zone of British advance.

The British also mention successful raids northeast of Gouzeaucourt and southwest of Hulluch, in which a few prisoners were taken, and the repulse of German bombing attacks on the eastern slope of the Messines-Wytschaete Ridge. Berlin refers to prisoners and booty taken in several raids, none of which is located in the zone of active fighting.

On the Aisne front there were only artillery duels, in which a German munition depot near Courtecon was exploded. Before Verdun enemy reconnoitering parties were repulsed north of the German line. Berlin announces that both Novant-aux-Prés and Pont-aux-Mousses were taken under long range artillery fire in retaliation for the French shelling of Thiaucourt.

Italian in Record Flight

Army Aviator Covers 920 Miles Without a Stop

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Captain Giulio Laureani, an aviator in the Italian army, has established a new world's long distance flight record by flying more than nine hundred miles without stopping, according to a dispatch to the "Tamps" from Milan. The Italian flew from Turin to Naples and return, a distance of about nine hundred and twenty miles, in the course of the flight.

Laureani used a new "S. I. A." machine. He left Turin at 10:07 a. m. and was back in Turin at 8:40 p. m.

The previous long distance non-stop flight record was held by Second Lieutenant Antoine Marchal, of the French army. In June, 1916, Marchal flew from Nancy, France, to near Chelm, Poland, a distance of about eight hundred miles. He was a prisoner of war, and was interned at Salzerbach. The American long distance non-stop record is held by Miss Ruth Law, who flew five hundred and ninety miles, from Chicago to Norfolk, N. Y., on November 13, 1916, in five hours and forty-five minutes.

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ment's aims. This is the freedom which the revolution has given the country."

Finns Fight Russians

In Bjorneborg Riots

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Serious rioting at Bjorneborg, Finland, is reported in a private telegram from Haparanda to Copenhagen, forwarded by the Central News to London. It is said fighting between Finns and soldiers of the Russian garrison lasted for several hours and that a number of persons were killed or wounded.

This is the day set for reassembling of the Finnish Landtag, in defiance of the dissolution order of the Provisional Government. At the opening of the Moscow conference Premier Kerensky gave warning that the government would prevent by force reopening of the Diet and the carrying out of the plan for a separation of Finland from Russia.

Russians Here Confident

Believe Country Will Be Saved, Says Bureau

Russians in this country in constant touch with their native land are sure Russia will be saved from the present crisis, says a statement issued here yesterday by the Russian Information Bureau.

"President Wilson's message to the Moscow National Conference will be enthusiastically accepted by all Russia," A. J. Sack, director of the bureau, said, declaring that "friends are proved in critical moments, and every assistance rendered now by the United States to Russia will never be forgotten by the Russian people."

"The United States and Russia are on one fighting line. If Russia is weak, the United States is weak. If we are unable to play our part in the war, you have to replace us. If Russia is weakened as a fighting power, it means the prolongation of the war; it means the death sentence for hundreds of thousands of American boys. Not only for the sake of Russia, but for the sake of the United States should help Russia."

Official Statements

West BRITISH

LONDON, Aug. 29 (DAY).—During the night we carried out successful raids north-east of Gouzeaucourt and southwest of Hulluch, and captured a few prisoners. South-east of Langemarck our troops cleared up a strong point in which an enemy party was holding out immediately in front of our new line.

FRENCH

PARIS, Aug. 29 (DAY).—On the Aisne front there were artillery battles at intervals. Our fire caused the explosion of a munition depot in the region of Courtecon.

On the Verdun front there was violent cannonading in the sector between Avocourt and Hill 304. We repulsed the reconnoitering parties which attempted to approach our lines north of Caucour Wood. The number of unaccounted prisoners taken in the region of Beaumont since August 26 has been increased to 1,469, of whom thirty-seven are officers.

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BERLIN, Aug. 29 (DAY).—The stormy, rainy weather caused the artillery activity to be confined almost entirely within moderate limits. Numerous reconnoitering attacks by us yielded a gain in prisoners and booty.

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—In Flanders the artillery duel was revived in the evening between Langemarck and Hollebeke. Our counter thrusts drove the British out of the indentation in our positions north-east of Frezenberg which had won. Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—Before Verdun the activity of our own and the enemy's artillery was notable only on the eastern bank of the Meuse between Beaumont and Damloup.

Front of Duke Albrecht.—In reprisal for the shelling of Thiaucourt by the French, Novant-aux-Prés and Pont-aux-Mousses were subjected to our long-distance fire.

Italian Front ITALIAN

ROME, Aug. 29.—Fighting continued yesterday on the Balinizza Plateau. After having overcome the enemy rear guards, our troops encountered and are at present attacking a powerful line of resistance which had been previously repulsed and was now in a state of utter despair. On the heights beyond Gorizia we made some gains.

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During the day we captured more than 1,000 prisoners and several machine guns. Altogether, 24 airplanes participated in the battle of the heights beyond Gorizia. One of the planes which took part in the action east of Gorizia dropped more than 7,000 kilograms of bombs on enemy batteries in the Panozizza Wood.

On the Carso an artillery duel and patrol were fought. The Austrians were repulsed. In the Stelvio region, on the Trentino front, the enemy at dawn Monday attacked one of our advanced posts on the glaciers in the Upper Adige Valley. Our men, however, were able to occupy a higher summit, from which they kept their old position under fire.

East RUSSIAN

PETROGRAD, Aug. 29.—Western Russian Front.—The fusillades were more intense in the direction of Brody.

Rumanian Front.—In the direction of Onna, in the region north of Grozochi and north of Szevela the enemy made stubborn attacks all through the day. The battle was waged with varying success. In the direction of Fokshani at daybreak yesterday the enemy, after artillery preparation, attacked our positions in the direction of Munteluleni. Our divisions did not show the necessary resistance to the enemy, and having abandoned the positions, fled in disorder. The enemy continued to advance throughout the day and has reached the line at Trebuchi-Ducan-Vernitza. The Russian divisions, during the night the enemy, continuing to develop his success, penetrated our positions in the region of Varnitza. The remainder of the front there were fusillades.

Caucasian Front.—North of Kish one of our scouting squadrons, having dislodged a Turkish column from its position, conducted a successful reconnaissance in the region of Kish, returning safely with some prisoners.

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BERLIN, Aug. 29 (DAY).—Front of Archduke Joseph.—On both sides of Oltuz Valley Silesian and Austro-Hungarian troops stormed some hill positions and repulsed strong counter attacks north of Grozochi. More than 600 prisoners were brought in. The Rumanians advanced unsuccessfully at several points, but in the main the front between the Casino and Putna valleys.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—On the night of the 28th the German troops used the village of Munteluleni and gradually pushed back the vanquished enemy in a northwesterly direction beyond several positions in the direction of the Szevela Valley. By the impetuosity of the attacking forces strong Russo-Rumanian counter attacks were shattered. The most serious were 1,000 prisoners, three guns and fifty machine guns and sustained heavy sanguinary losses.

East of the Fokshani-Adjudal railway the only lively fighting activity was between the artillery forces.

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